The Saturday Evening Post.

VOLUME I. PHILADELPHIA, MAY 4, 1822. NUMBER 40.

PRINTED BY ATKINSON & ALEXANDER,
No. 53 MARKET STREET,
Four doors below Second st.—north side.

CONDITIONS.

The *Saturday Evening Post* is published once a week, on a large royal sheet, at two dollars a year; payable half yearly in advance—or THREE DOLLARS at the end of the year.

No subscription received in the city for less than six months—in the country, no subscription received under one year.

Subscribers will have the privilege to insert an advertisement, throughout the year, to the extent of half a square, at two dollars additional—with the customary allowance for renewals and alterations. Non-subscribers to pay at the rate of one dollar per square for three insertions.

A Letter Box will be found at the gate (No. 53 Market street) where Advertisements and Communications may be deposited—or they will be thankfully received in the Office back.

MAY MORNING.

"Born in yon blaze of orient sky,
Sweet May! thy radiant form unfold,
Unclose thy blue voluptuous eye,
And wave thy shadowy locks of gold.

For thee the fragrant zephyrs blow,
For thee descend the sunny shower,
The rills in softer murmurs flow,
And brighter blossoms gem the bower.

Light Graces drest in flowery wreathes,
And tiptoe joys their hands combine;
And love his sweet contagion breathes,
And, laughing, dances round thy shrine.

Warm, with new life, the glittering throngs,
On quivering fine and rustling wing,
Delighted join their votive songs,
And hail thee goddess of the spring.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

SONG.

Tune—"*The Minstrel Boy.*"

The Minstrel sat in the lonely hall,
And wept o'er his harp's slumbers,
No cause had he its fire to recal,
No theme to awaken its numbers:
His eye was pensive, and the tear
O'er his aged cheek was falling,
For the strains that were to his bosom dear
Were untun'd by slav'ry galling.

The chieftain said, let the song be rais'd,
And thy music all awaken,
Let the deeds of fame in thy notes be prais'd,
And sing of love forsaken:
The minstrel sigh'd, for his heart was sore,
And his grief he still was concealing;
For he thought of days when, erst of yore,
He sung in the glow of his feeling.

The song was rais'd, and the notes that flow'd
Rais'd the chieftain's soul to gladness—
The strain was chang'd, and the hero glow'd
With the force of pensive sadness:
But perish, harp! cried the minstrel old,
Ere slavery's breath destroy thee,
This heart shall first in the grave be cold,
Ere inglorious themes employ thee! D.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

HENRY THE SOLDIER.

'Twas night, and alone o'er the forest I stray'd,
To seek from my bondage an hour's repose,
Where the owlets were heard, where the wild asses bray'd,
When before me a rude little hovel arose.

A light forth proceeded which dazzled my eyes,
And hastily tow'rds it I bent my lone way;
When I heard a sweet voice up to heaven arise
In behalf of the trav'ller shut out from the day.

I started at hearing, mid forests so wild,
Such accents to heav'n, so sweet was their sound,
And exclaim'd, "Thou'rt an angel"—and was not beguil'd,
For in this rude hovel my true love I found.

I heard her sweet notes, which still had their charms,
And cried, "Dearest Ann, dost thou dwell in this place"—
She rejoin'd, "Long lost Henry come, come to my arms"—
Then rush'd forth, and we met in a happy embrace. EDWIN.

N. L. April 23, 1822.

VALENTINE.—*Cuffy to Dinah.*

DINAH me tink you bery creber,
Aldo you kill my heart foreber—
Ah dat bright eye when drill me dance
Oh how he sparkle how he glance,
And den dat wigky waggy head—
Oh dear! he kill poor Cuffy dead,
And nothing call he back to life
'Till Dinah say he be his wife.
Dis is the day call valentine
I ax you Dinah to be mine,
De day when all de birds be wooing,
And all de gentle fokes be cooing,
Why may not Cuffy take he pen
And sing he tub like little Wren.
I call on Pollo wid he flute,
I call on fiddle not be mute,
Dey say he hab some ting call muses—
And dem I call if Dinah chuses
To help poor Cuffy sing he song
About sweet Dinah all day long—
De Roses bloom where'er you go
Do now dey cuber up with snow,
An humming suckle in blue Bell
Dey all try hard who make most smell,
So great do oda roun de room
Wherebba gentle Dinah come.
Oh Dinah, Dinah, sabe my life
Or Cuffy die widout de knife. CUFFY.

Forum de Feldary, 1822.

Dinah Responsum.

An Cuffy, Cuffy, wat a frite
You letta gib to me to night,
Oh sukkee sukkee tink of nife
For Dinah tend to be you wife,
And do outta time me fort wid honest
Me hunt no odda massa bressa.
You valentine was handed me
As Tom an I were takin tea—
Says Tom, whats dat, I guess I nose,
And Dinah blush like any rose,
When clap it in her riddycool
She hung a heal like silly fool,
For Tom as I his cup did fill
Did gage me for de nex cadrille
Den call upon de powas abuv
To witness Dinah was his luv.
He sed he make it pwoint of honna
No odda man shoud look upon ha—
He squeeze my han an roll him eye,
And den he gif a dreffful sigh,
Me taut twas pig widin de stye.
Dis would be famma in a book—
Oh had you see how poor Tom look
When Dinah pull he han away
And said her lub coud nebba stray
From Cuffy, who was deer as life
For soon he 'tend to call ha wife,—
Oh law, oh law, how poor Tom roar,
He stamp he foot around de flor,
Den down he fell, an eatt on def
To cum an stop poor fellow bref.—
I beg him try to be a man
An offa him my tudda han,
I sed 'twas all I had to gib,
But should be his if he would lib,—
He flung away wid dreffful grone
And sed he'd hab em boff or none,
He sed he spised de tonic passion
Which wid de grate was all de fashon,
An call it vile coketish art
To offa han wid out de hart.
He sed he had widin his sole
A principle which made him hole
To say no honnest man should steem
A woman wid such double scheme.

15 *Febwy*, 1822. DINAH.

Moral and Religious.

Roman Polytheism and Christianity.

Polytheism appealed strongly to the senses; the graces of poetry, the charms of music, the fascinations of painting and statuary, with all the splendour of gold and every form of pageantry and pomp, were employed to produce strong impressions, and associate powerful feelings with the worship of the gods.

Many of the rites of heathen worship allowed and favoured the indulgence of some of the strongest vicious propensities of human nature. We cannot particularize here; or it might be shown that a sensual people would be much tempted to support a system, which, under colour of religion, offered constant opportunities for the enjoyment of sinful pleasure.

The ruling powers permitted the operation of fanaticism without restraint: at any rate, they had an understanding with the leaders in those effervescences of idolatrous zeal which frequently occurred, so as either to insure the direction of the infuriated mob of priests and eunuchs against that which was obnoxious to the ruling powers; or its evaporation in some harmless nonsense. This remark is illustrated in the book before us, by the account which is given of the *Galli*, priests of a heathen goddess called Cybele, who celebrated the rites of their superstition with drums, trumpets, and various other instruments; and by the wildest and most insane fanaticism that can be imagined.—Such things amused the Roman mob; and they were tolerated, while christianity was persecuted!

But after all, perhaps, the chief reason why polytheism and idolatry were so popular was that they presented something palpable and particular, which the mind could lay hold on, and by which the affections might be moved. Religion is universally a subject of deep interest. This is evident from the fact that no man feels neutral in relation to it. But mere unaided reason presents to us at the best, only abstract truths, and general conclusions. And these have no power to seize the heart, and awaken strong or lofty feelings. Man turns from them, then, and if he can find nothing adapted to the wants of his nature, he will devise something to suit his purpose. He will have his visible symbols of Deity, his idols, his splendid ceremonials, and religious pomp. In every heathen nation, we think it will be found that religious rites consist, in part at least, of that which is best adapted, according to the genius of the people, to awaken powerful feelings.

Hence the adaption of the gospel to the universal condition of man. It does not deal in generalities; it does not drop its cold speculations and abstract truths, like morsels of ice, upon us. It comes home to our business and bosoms, and awakens our loftiest feelings. And the manner in which it does this deserves to be remarked. God is set before us as a pure spirit, infinite, eternal, and unchangeable, in his being, wisdom, power, holiness, goodness and truth. But while this is done, even before the fear, that such a being will totally overlook, or forever punish us sinners, is formed within us, we are told that he, who is the highest of the Father's glory and the express image of his person, came from heaven to earth, lived for us, died for us, rose and intercedes and reigns for us; and we are encouraged by all that he has done, and all that he has promised to do, to trust in the Lord Jehovah forever.

There is another consideration.—When man looks around him, whether in joy or in sorrow, he finds no tokens of any being in the universe sympathising with him but his fellow men. The desolating tempest comes in its angriest mood, and the baleful lightning glares on him, in his highest joy. And in his deepest sorrow, the sun shines in its brightness, the moon sheds her lambent light, nature animate and inanimate is just as calm or as joyful, as though he were blest. *Nature does not sympathise with man.* And in his wretchedness, his feelings of guilt and of sorrow, what can warrant him to look to the author of nature, and indulge the hope of his compassionate regards? Why only this, that "we have a merciful and gracious high-priest, who now indeed has passed into the heavens for us; but who was once tempted as we are, who is touched with a feeling of our infirmities, and knows how to succour the tempted." Surely the gospel is admirably adapted to the nature of man; and calculated to exert on the whole race, a most salutary influence. In this adaptation, we find one of the secondary causes of its rapid propagation even in corrupt Imperial Rome. [*Evangelical Mag.*

The imprudence, the want of judgment, and above all the incongruous mixtures and inconsistencies in many characters who are reckoned religious, are ill calculated to do away the unfavourable opinions of men of an opposite way of thinking. Religious men should be the more cautious of giving occasion for reproach, as they know the world is always on the watch, and is more glad to have its prejudices confirmed than removed.

Men will wrangle for religion; write for it—fight for it—die for it—do any thing but *live* for it.

The true motives of our actions, like the real parts of an organ, are usually concealed; but the gilded and hollow pretext is pompously displayed in the front for show.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

THE ESSAYIST—No. II.

There is that union between feeling and sentiment as would leave us no reason to doubt of the similarity existing between them, however differently they may be characterised in the general, or however various their operation may be on different minds. Where the former is, we find it the invariable concomitant of the latter; but it is in vain we look for the beauties that distinguish sentiment if there is not a previous manifestation of internal and native feeling. We find many persons who affect to admire the richness of feeling in others, and yet are destitute of it themselves; an imperfection, not to speak it profanely, more attributable to their natures than the consequence of coldness in themselves. To such it is a misfortune that they are debarred the pleasure of experiencing what they can only admire, and of confessing that heartlessness upon occasions when they would rather own their better and warmer feelings interested.

The man of feeling is alive to all those refined sensations that result from sentiment—those emanations that exalt him above the ordinary level of common conceptions, and beautify and ennoble all that is bright or glowing in the faculties of the human soul: his better part is refined above the mortality of his existence, and the nobility of his nature is never more fully proved than when under the influence of these delightful sensations. An affected sentimentalist can never feel so; for the frigidity of his nature and the coldness of his general disposition afford him no opportunity of entering into the sublimity of sentiment.

I shall mention two examples very opposite in this respect. My friend HARLEY is blessed with a more than commonly sensitive heart—so much so, indeed, that I could wish the exuberance of his feelings a little culled, that he might be more a man of the world, and assimilate himself more to the manners and dispositions of mankind, a majority of whom are by no means the fittest to appreciate or bear with those overflowings of soul that so eminently characterize my friend: he is all for the sublime, the beautiful, and grand—for all that is stupendous or majestic in the material world, or touching, tender, or nervous, in the ideal one of poetry and romance: he knows no medium between the exaltations of enthusiam and the execrating feelings of contempt; his heart accompanies his eye, and, with the full-felt enthusiasm of nature, no walk of nature is unseen or *unfelt* by him—he does not boast of feeling, for he is unconscious of the state of man having an existence without it, and it is as inherent in him as the breath that sustains him. The stupendous emanations of genius speak to his heart with all the confessedness of nature's truth: he wishes to participate in their beauties, not deplore their errors—to feel and acknowledge their power, and to own himself the true son of sentiment, and of soul. How dissimilar is TRANQUILUS! with a mind improved by education and long enured to study, he is well entitled to the appellation of learnedly-wise. Fastidious in his choice, he is hard to please in his taste—with the cold discriminatingness of philosophy, he is particular in his walk through life, and often creates ideal objections to what would gratify and please the more natural man. He finds fault with a landscape for its irregularity—deprecates a poem because it soars out of the bounds of criticism—abuses the eccentricities of genius, and disavows Shakspeare for the grand and dazzling effulgence of his *unchastened* efforts!—*he* calculates and weighs—the other grasps and applies—he discovers a beauty to mark it as such, not feel it; he is slow in his choice, and adopts deliberately that which, on mature reflection would make him wonder at his own insensibility. He is a connoisseur in music and poetry, and is moved with a sentimental speech in a play, provided that all is in strict accordance with the rules of established criticism—any thing beyond this he will reject, and is never so happy in his own estimation as when he can discover a want of that correctness that may afford him an opportunity of suggesting amendment.

CLIO.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

THE PEDLAR—No. 10.

Aversion to Matrimony.—Many of the young females in Greenland have such a deep rooted abhorrence to matrimony, that when they are much importuned by suitors, and are afraid of the compulsory interference of their parents, they elope into the woods and cut off their hair. The disgrace attendant on the loss of this elegant ornament of the head, is so great in that island, that it effectually secures them from further importunity, by scaring away their lovers.

A Cruel Fair One.—In the reign of Francis I. M. de Lorges, a man of great merit, paid his addresses for a considerable time to a young lady, by whom they were favourably received. The lovers were present at a fight of lions, given on some grand occasion by the monarch. The lady with a hideous degree of levity, folly and cruelty, threw her glove into the arena, and told her lover, if his affection for her was sincere, he must go and bring it to her. Without a moment's hesitation he undauntedly descended—put his cap over one hand and took his sword in the other. Very fortunately the lions made no attempt to molest him; and he was therefore enabled to obey the command of the hard hearted fair without injury—When he returned, he threw the glove at her with a high degree of resentment, for the wanton and unfeeling manner in which she had exposed his life. He never renewed his suit.

Extravagance in Attire.—Margaret of Navarre, who was married to Philip II. of Spain, was so passionately fond of variety of dress, that she never wore a suit of clothes more than once. When she took them off at night, she presented them to some of her attendants. Her cheap at dress cost from three to four hundred crowns.

Tenacity of the Vital Principle.—Our surprise is frequently excited by the most extraordinary escapes of individuals from frightful dangers, and the most tremendous accidents. There are men to be met with, who have undergone as much corporal injury as has sufficed to hurry a dozen of others to "that country from whose bourne no traveller returns." A most remarkable instance of this kind is at present in Lexington, Kentucky. John R. Shaw, a well-digger, besides having experienced a great many other accidents, has been four times blown up, and miserably mangled, in blasting rocks in the line of his profession. He has actually lost one eye, four fingers, one thumb, and seven toes.

DRESS.

Tailors and mantua-makers, (says the facetious editor of the Charleston Courier,) are the indispensables of life.—Dress being of the earliest necessity, and of universal demand, the principles of the science must have been embodied in the mind by nature, and have embraced the whole understanding. Whether to cover or to discover—Whether to conceal or to display—Whether to imitate or to allure—dress is the universal expedient. Modes of thought, modes of feeling, modes of character, modes of rank, and modes of power, are only modes of dress. It reveals by occult syllogisms, whatever you wish to know or to communicate to one another. It marks with unfailing accuracy, your standing in society, and your particular pursuits. Dress a man in drab for instance, and he is a quaker—dress him in black, and he is a clergyman—give him a short jacket and he is a sailor—quill boots over his knees, and he is a soldier—give him a wig, and he is a judge—a gaiter and he is a nobleman—put on him two epaulettes, and he is a general—dress his head in a turban, and he is a Turk—give him a black gown, and he is a barrister—a purple, and he is a king. If he swear with his hat on, he is a Hebrew—if he swear with his hat off, he is a Christian. If his garments abound, he is a Mussulman—if they be deficient, he is a Highlander.

Sacred history asserts the importance of the wedding garment. Hercules was destroyed by a poisonous piece of linen, and Anthony, the artful orator, when influencing the Romans to vengeance, pointed to the bloody clothes of Cæsar. To say nothing of the double death of Desdemona and Othello; together with the revolution in Cyprus, effected by an Egyptian pocket handkerchief, such as is now called zephyr.

Technicals of Dress are engrafted on every pursuit, and embraced in every science. *Dress* the line, says the adjutant—*dress* the sallad, says the epicure—*dress* his jacket, cries the overseer. A lawyer is nothing without a *suit*—a courtier is nothing without *address*—and any man will be wronged, if he cannot get *redress*. Will they not *suit*, Miss, asks the draper's shop boy, as he hands a pretty girl a pair of kid gloves; and the printer of a newspaper calls on his customers to patronize its new *dress*.

So we have the *habit* of speaking, the *habit* of writing, &c.; the terms of dress being of universal use and application.

But the subject is exhaustless, and we forbear. Our only object at present is to draw the attention of the fashionables of Charleston, to the recent improvement in the dress of the gentlemen, received from London via Philadelphia, which a friend has favoured us with. It will be seen, that while the bonnets of ladies are perfectly elastic, sweetly nodding at every person they meet, as much as to say yes, yes, yes, in more charming rapidity than the tongue can pronounce, the gentlemen are becoming a stiff-necked generation, and to use the words of the writer—BOWS are EXPLODED.

WANT OF GALLANTRY.

John Bunyan, though a married man, had no great esteem for the fair sex. He says of himself, "It is a rare thing to see me carry it pleasant towards women. The common salutation of women I abhor. It is odious to me in whomsoever I see it. Their company alone I cannot away with. I seldom so much as touch a woman's hand, for I think these things not so becoming me. When I have seen good men [illegible] those women that they have visited, or that have visited them, I have at times made my objection against it; and when they have answered, that it was but a piece of civility, I have told them, it was not comely sight. Some indeed have urged the holy kiss; but then I have asked why they made baulks. Why they did salute the most handsome, and let the ill-favoured go? Kisses, how laudable soever such things may have been in the eyes of others, they have been unseemly in my sight." Such were the notions of the author of Pilgrim's Progress; which were, however, amiable and Arcadian, compared with those of the fierce Founder of the Inquisition; for it was the savage boast of St. Dominic, that he had never spoken to nor even looked a woman in the face! Truly he did it in another infinite honour! But what will not religious fanaticism effect in spite of Nature!

CIGARS.—In the face of a host of arguments, our literary loungers' contumaciously insist on being indulged the gratification of tickling their noses and burning their tongues. If you alledge that the practice is vulgar, you are answered, Sir Walter Raleigh is equally famous as a man of fashion and a philosopher, as for his habit of smoking—Should you raise objections because the ladies dislike the practice, they will tell you that Queen Elizabeth, of glorious memory, was fond of a pipe, and used humorously to say, that *all the pleasures of the evening ended in smoke*. I, lastly, you opposed to it King James' authority, urging that James I. wrote a treatise *against the smoking of base Tobacco*, the smokers will reply we burn none but what is *good*. Thus the old saying is fully illustrated: it must be a *bad practice* that lacks an excuse.

GLADIATORIAL SHOWS.

Some of our readers may not know what Gladiators were. It is proper then to say that, originally, they were *slaves* or *criminals* trained to fight for the amusement of the people! When, however, the passion for these amusements became violent, knights, senators, and even women engaged in them with the utmost eagerness. The emperor Nero exhibited, at one time, no fewer than four hundred senators, and six hundred knights. Gladiators' shows were advertised by hand-bills, as many things are among us. And they were no mock-fights. Every one before he entered on the *arena*, took an oath that they would fight until death, or suffer death in the most excruciating torments. It is incredible what numbers of these human beings perished for the *amusement* of Roman ladies and gentlemen. The seats nearest to the arena, were reserved for the nobility and gentry, that they might most distinctly see the cuts and thrusts of the combatants, and the convulsions of the dying gladiator! The *choice spirits* of the metropolis not only enjoyed these spectacles, but gambled on the combatants, and so combined what cannot be done in our country at the Theatre, or any where else that we know, except at the *cock-pit*, the pleasure of the combat and the pleasure of gaming! The ladies looked on with intense interest while the fight lasted, and while the limbs of the fallen were quivering in death; and then turned and laughed with their suitors or paramours, and partook of the refreshments which were furnished by them until another pair of Gladiators should be brought out to kill one another for their amusement. The combats of men with lions, tigers and other wild beasts, were scarcely less acceptable to the Romans than those we have just mentioned. Nothing, perhaps, afforded greater delight than to see a Christian thrown to the lions.

SPANIARDS.—Philip III. being *gravely* [illegible] as Spaniards generally are, by the side of a fire, found himself greatly inconvenienced by the excess of heat; but conceiving it derogatory to his dignity to remedy the evil by removing farther from it, waited until the Marquis de Potat appeared, whom he then ordered to quench the fire. The marquis, all submission begged to be excused, alleging that as the office of fire maker to his majesty, belonged to the Duke d'Usseda, it was not etiquette for him to touch it. The duke unfortunately had left the court, and the fire burnt with increased ardour. None of the domestics presumed to enter the royal presence; and the weak monarch in waiting for the arrival of the proper person, had his blood so completely heated, that on the following day, an erysipelas broke out on his head, which, being attended with a violent fever, absolutely was the occasion of his death.

There is a story recorded of an Indian, who being tied to the stake was strongly persuaded by a Franciscan friar to turn Christian, under an absolute promise of going to heaven. The unhappy wretch [illegible] of the father whether he should [illegible] ly to meet with Spaniards there [illegible] answered, that it was full of them, [illegible] ly refused the friar's counsel. [illegible] had seen too much of them [illegible] wish to associate with them [illegible]

BY COMLY & NEVIL, Auc'rs.

No. 61 Market street.

DRY GOODS.

On Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, on a credit of 60 days, for approved notes,

A large assortment of fresh imported and seasonable DRY GOODS, &c.

Also, a quantity of Bombazette Coatings, Shirtings, Gambroons, &c.

On Saturday morning the 11th of May, at 9 o'clock, will be sold, on a credit,

An extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, suited to the season.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber on the morning of the 1st inst. an indented apprentice to the tanning business named JOHN CRISPIN, between 18 and 19 years of age—had on and took with him a check coloured coat and pantaloons, and sundry other articles of clothing. Whoever will bring him back shall have the above reward, but no charges.

All persons are forbid harbouring said apprentice on their peril.

ROBERT CAIN,
No. 33 Arch Street.

E. LOWBER,

Dyer and Colour Merchant, No. 146 NORTH THIRD STREET, Philadelphia, respectfully offers to Country Merchants, Druggists, and Physicians a general assortment of the various articles in the Dying Line, on reasonable terms, and at moderate prices. A very extensive assortment of Dye-woods, all the Dye-woods, in stick, chipped, and ground, and the various Vegetable and Metallic Dyes, are constantly on hand. Orders from the Country and elsewhere, for any of the following as well as any other articles in his line, will receive prompt attention, and very special care will be paid to the quality of all goods sold.

4 [illegible] Logwood,	50 casks Venitian Red,
2 [illegible] Fustic,	10 hhds. Spanish Brown,
4 [illegible] Fustic,	500 kegs White Lead, in oil,
500 Camwood Wood,	10 hhds. Whiting,
40 [illegible] Sapanwood,	5 cases Chinese Vermillion,
3 [illegible] Alum,	500 gallons Spirits Turpentine,
20 [illegible] Oil Vitriol,	100 boxes Window glass
25 [illegible] Soda,	IN THE DRUG LINE,
10 hhds. Ground Camwood,	Opium, Camphor,
2 [illegible] Prime Madder,	Pulv. Jalop, Rhubarb,
1 [illegible] Verditer,	Pinkroot, Calomel,
1 [illegible] Indigo,	Tartar Emetic,
1 [illegible] Indigo,	Cream Tartar,
20 [illegible] of Calipee Soda,	Rochelle Salts,
1 [illegible] Starch,	Epsom Salts,
200 [illegible] Starch, Oil	Glauber Salts,
200 [illegible] Starch, Oil of Vitriol,	Red and Yellow Peruvian Barks,
1 [illegible] Linseed Oil,	Antimony, Arsenic,
1 [illegible] of Dry Lamb	Magnesia, Hellebore,
1 [illegible] Sand,	Cassia, Cloves,
50 [illegible] Spanish Brown,	Nutmegs, &c. &c. &c,

sept 8—tf

DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The Subscriber has just opened, and will be receiving every few days, FRESH GOODS of various kinds, which he will sell on the lowest terms for cash or good paper.

Flannels, Linsey, of 4-4 and 7-8.
Cassimeres of various kinds and qualities.
Cassinets, plaid and stripe.
Vestings of Nankin and Canton.
Ginghams, Chintz, of different kinds, qualities and patterns.
Calicoes, a great variety.
Muslins, Dimities, Dimitts, figured and plain, a variety of patterns.
Ribbons, of different kinds and qualities.
Flannels, red, yellow, white and green.
Red and green Baizes, Tartan Plaids.
Bonnet Silks, English, India and Italian.
Diapers, for table and other uses.
Handkerchiefs, of all sizes and qualities.
Gloves, Cotton and Parasols.
Pocket and Work Hdkfs.
Hosiery of different kinds.
Cambric and Book Muslins,
Figured and plain Bombazets.
Ribbands, of various kinds and qualities.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves.
Hose by the pack or pound.
Silk, Bandanna and other Hdkfs.
Jaconet Muslins, from 12 cents to 50.
Quilts and Counterpanes, of different kinds.
Shawls, of different kinds and qualities.
Bed Ticking, from 25 cents to 75.
Circle & Cassimeres, of different kinds, qualities and colours, from 50 cents to $10.
Blankets, from 6-4 to 14-4.
3 and 4-Point Blankets, of superior qualities.

CHEAP CARPETING.

He has also on hand, CARPETING of different kinds and qualities, of Kidderminster, Venitian and Domestic—and will open in a few days some elegant new patterns, with a general assortment of Carpet Bindings.

☞ Orders will be punctually attended to, and goods sent with care. Apply at No. 48 Market street, two doors below Second, and next door to the Washington Museum.

march 9—eo6w JESSE SHARPLESS.

BALM OF COLUMBIA,

An important recent Chemical discovery.

THE ladies and gentlemen of this city and elsewhere, are respectfully informed, that John Oldridge has fortunately discovered, by the power of chemistry, the grand desideratum of preventing their hair falling off in FORTY-EIGHT HOURS. This balm will most absolutely, in the course of a few days, make the Hair grow *healthy* and *thick*. J. O. is well aware that many fraudulent and impudent Oils, &c. have been imposed on the public, and therefore prejudice will be severe against his discovery, until trial shall convince his patrons that such a thing exists in nature as a certain preventative against the loss of hair. This valuable balm will cause whiskers and beards to grow remarkably thick. No danger need be apprehended to the human system by the application of this capillary restorative. The public may rest assured that it is perfectly innocent, and is perfectly harmless.

Any respectable dealers of becoming agents for the sale of the Balm of Columbia, will please address [illegible] by letter, (post paid,) with a suitable [illegible]

The price is $1 a pint, or 50 cents for half a pint, by JOHN OLDRIDGE, No. 55½ [illegible] street, and at No. 11 North Fourth street.

RECOMMENDATION.

[illegible], do hereby certify, that we have used the Balm of Columbia, prepared by John Oldridge, of Philadelphia, and have found it highly serviceable not only in preventing the hair falling off, but in promoting a new growth. We therefore, feel assured that the above preparation is valuable and well worthy the attention of the public. In testimony whereof we have hereunto affixed our respective signatures, this [illegible] day of [illegible] 1823.

[illegible] Fourth street.
[illegible] Pine st.
[illegible] Pine st.
[illegible] Pine st

The Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, May 4, 1822.

The brig James Lawrence, Capt. Bangs, arrived at this port from Laguira, brings details of the proceedings of the two contending armies in that quarter, which are contained in the first number of a weekly paper, called the "El Anglo Colombia," published at Carscoas, in Spanish and English—as might be expected these accounts confirm the success of the Patriot troops, whose valour and intrepidity have nearly subdued the contest, and a possibility is entertained that Morales, with his dispirited, beaten vagabonds, beset on all sides by the same troops who defeated the last Spanish army on the field of Carabobo, will be compelled in a short time to fly the coast.

From Laguira.—The news of the President's message and the vote of the House of Representatives in favour of the acknowledgement of the Independence of Spanish America, had reached Laguira and was received with much joy. Porto Cavello was declared by the patriots to be in a state of blockade. Two brigs and four schrs. were nearly ready to sail from Laguira, under the command of Commodore Borca to blockade Porto Cavello.

Commodore Daniels had arrived at Laguira from Baltimore, was appointed Venezulean Admiral, and was talked of as likely to blockade Porto Cavello, against which place Gen. Paez, was about to advance from Valencia with a land army.

Quito.—By a letter from the Vice-President of the Republic to the Editor of the Maracaybo Gazette, it appears that on the 15th of December, the President marched from Bogota for Popayan to open the campaign of Quito, with a formidable army.—The war of Quito is in fact a Bagatelle.—It is extremely doubtful if the Spaniards will even think of resistance in the present state of South America. An Armistice for 90 days is already stated to have been concluded on the 22d. of November, betwixt Gen. Sucie and Colonel Tolre: the latter proposing to send three Officers to obtain information of the state of Peru, the Isthmus, Carthagena, and Spain, on which report the Spanish government of Quito might frame its interior proceedings.—Rumours are confidently circulated that advices have been received from Spain via Gibraltar, of the intentions of that country to recognize the Independence of Columbia. The liberal and decided policy of the Court of Portugal, with the steps already taken in the chamber of Representatives of the United States, and the British Parliament: together with the strong feeling now general in Europe, in support of this measure, incline us to believe that if an iota of common sense be mingled in the Councils of Spain, she will hasten to avail herself of the few advantages she still possesses to treat with Columbia on more than equal terms of commercial profit—We protest, however, against paying too dearly for a recognition it will soon be ridiculous as it is already fruitless to withold.

The Ship Gen. Wade Hampton, Capt. Baker, arrived at this port, yesterday, in four days from Charleston—having a remarkable short run of only thirteen days from the time of her departure from our wharves until her return, during four of which she lay in harbour.

It is said that the author of the Spy, has received two thousand dollars profit from two editions of his very popular novel.

OYER AND TERMINER, APRIL 23.

Commonwealth vs. *Wm. Jones & John Lyle.* } ROBBERY.

The defendants were young men, one about 18, and the other 25 years of age. It appeared in evidence that they came to the house of Mr. Zeltzer, who resides between Frankfort and Germantown. After conversing with Mr. Z. they complained of being cold, and were invited into the house to warm themselves. They remained there conversing with the family, until dinner was prepared, of which they were invited to partake. Mr. Zeltzer spoke of his intention to go to church in the afternoon, which he did very soon after the defendants had left the house, and four of the children were sent to Sunday school, leaving Mrs. Zeltzer, with an infant at home. In the afternoon, the defendants, who had been received so kindly in the morning, returned.

They entered the house and demanded money; one of them drew a pistol, which he presented at the lady, while the other searched the house, and finding nothing else of value, they stole a silver watch, and decamped. Pursuit was immediately made, and they were apprehended very soon after the commission of the crime. Upon examining the pistol, it was found to be very heavily loaded with slugs.

Commonwealth vs. *Antonio Lavinier*—*May* 2.

Upon the prisoner being arraigned for the murder of John M'Guire, he claimed a *Jury de medietate linguæ*, under the Statute of 28 Edward. 3. After full argument by Messrs. Murray and King for the prisoner, and Mr. Kittera for the commonwealth, the Court held the matter under advisement until next morning, when they decided that the Statute extended to this country, and was still in force, and ordered the Sheriff to summon as many *aliens* as would enable a pannel to be formed, half citizens and half aliens.

☞ A discourse will be delivered on Sunday afternoon, by the Rev. Bishop White, at the Asylum of "The Indigent Widows and Single Women's Society," in Cherry street, between Schuylkill Fifth and Sixth streets, and a collection taken for the benefit of the institution.

Local Affairs.

It is in contemplation by the Merchants of Philadelphia, if sufficient funds can be collected to warrant the undertaking, to adorn our city by the erection of a handsome and permanent Exchange. The sum of 70,000 dollars will be immediately subscribed by four or five individuals, provided it is built on the public lot adjoining the Drawbridge.

A daughter of Mr. Fry, publisher of the National Gazette, between four and five years old, was run over by a dray, on Saturday last, while crossing the street, and almost immediately expired.

An amicable adjustment of the differences in the congregation of St. Mary's, we are inclined to believe, may be very shortly expected. Umpires have been selected, consisting of three gentlemen not connected with the Catholic church, to whom all matters in controversy will be submitted, and their decision is to be considered binding on either party.

Large supplies of Wool intended for the interior of the state, are now on their way from this city. The vast consumption of this article, throughout the Union, indicates the growing popularity of American fabrics, which will in time supercede the demand that now exists for foreign importations.

Judicial Decision.—Under the late act of Assembly of this state, requiring retailers of foreign merchandize to take out licenses, which act, not being perfectly clear in its provisions, a collision arose between the Treasurer of the city of Philadelphia, and the Treasurer of the same county, each party claiming the right of issuing licenses under the said law. The Supreme Court of this state, on the 27th instant, after an impartial hearing of the different arguments of the counsel employed by the parties concerned, decided that the Treasurer of the city of Philadelphia was authorised to grant licenses to persons residing within the bounds of the said city.

The poor rates for the city and county of Philadelphia, a few years past, amounted to one hundred and eighty thousand dollars, per annum.—Within the last twelve months they have decreased more than one third. This pleasing result is in part owing to the progress of different manufactories in our vicinity, where a number of children are constantly employed.

Several persons have been detected during the week, in passing counterfeit notes. A belief is prevalent, occasioned possibly by the quantity in circulation, that a large supply has been smuggled into our city, from Canada. Look out!

After an investigation of five hours, on Monday last, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, upon the fullest and clearest evidence, William Gross was duly convicted of the murder of Keziah Stow.—He was accordingly sent back to prison, to await the sentence of the law, which will be delivered at the close of the present session.

Dr. Robert Eglesfeld Griffith, jun. is elected one of the Physicians to the Society of "The sons of St. George, established in this city for the Advice and Assistance of Englishmen in Distress," in the place of Dr. Edward Barton, deceased.

An alarm of fire took place early on Wednesday morning, which proceeded from a house in Twelfth near Filbert. The curtains of the bed where the occupant, a widow lady, was reposing, accidentally took fire, and in one moment was enveloped in flames—she with difficulty escaped, her hands being much burned. The damage sustained was trifling in comparison with the danger which was to be apprehended.

Gov. Hiester visited our city during the week, and has put up at the Rotterdam Hotel, in Fourth street.

In the brig Ontario, arrived on Tuesday morning from Monte Video, came passenger Wm. G. Miller, jr. Esq. of this city, Consul at that port.

Mr. C. S. Rafinesque says that he has discovered within the last four years, about 25 new genera, and above 100 new species of plants, in the state of Kentucky, chiefly among the hills, knobs, barrens, cliffs and bottoms at a distance from Lexington.

Illinois.—Salt water, in great abundance, has been discovered in Illinois, and it is computed that fifty gallons of it will yield one bushel of salt. Preparations were making to erect extensive works, and at those already erected it is sold at fifty cents per bushel. A rock is penetrated as at Kenhawa, &c. in this instance, to the depth of 104 feet, and the salt water stands at 40 feet deep in the well. The price of salt before these works were established was 125 cents per bushel.

Lithography.—This species of printing is extensively used in Europe for copying commercial circulars. We have lately seen a letter, says the Boston Daily Advertiser, of three pages closely written, of which the lithographic printer furnished the writer in London, one hundred beautiful copies, perfect fac similes of the original, in the space of an hour from the delivery of the copy, for the low price of 8s. 6d.

Joseph Decker, the American prophet, who stated himself to be on a holy pilgrimage, died in France, the 4th of March, of the small pox. The French people at first refused his body a christian burial, but his mission being explained, he was buried with great pomp and ceremony. Decker wore a surtout leather girdle round his body, and travelled without shoes or hat.—His beard red and long—he measured in height six feet, and attracted much notice.

COMMUNICATED.

The spring season is open'd with prospects favourable to the agriculturalist, and gratifying to the gentleman of leisure, who indulges himself with an occasional short tour of pleasure. The rapid improvement of the works upon the Schuylkill, and the construction of the locks and dams, are inducements to turn the route of the curious at least to that direction. Many romantic, convenient and accommodating places of public entertainment, affording innumerable species of refreshments, are to be found on each bank of that meandering stream. There is one to which we would particularly direct the attention of those who occasionally amuse themselves with a jaunt of that kind, which abounds in all varieties of luxuries, and is situated in the most rural position on the river.—We refer to the house of Mr. Carter near the falls, on the opposite side. The host is of a very accommodating and hospitable disposition, and his viands are not inferior to those of any other establishment in the country.

COMMUNICATION.

We had the pleasure of witnessing the *debut* of a young gentleman, on Saturday evening last, in the very arduous character of Rolla, at the Prune Street Theatre. The boldness of the first appearance has, we believe few parallels in the annals of theatrical competition; and what is still more creditable, it was sustained in a manner that did honour to the performer, and gave liberal promise of talent and acquirement in the very important province of histrionic labours. He was at first received by bursts of animating applause, and thro' the whole business of the piece elicited that capacity for action and utterance as fully justified those manifestations of public commendation that were so liberally bestowed.

The falling of the curtain on the last act was the signal for the most enthusiastic expressions of applause; and the general approbation of the house was expressed in a manner that could not but be highly gratifying to the feelings of the young novice.

We are pleased at the opportunity afforded us of paying our tribute to these emanations of genius, and though we have occasion sometimes to deplore the want of patronage which is indisputably due to the first efforts of mind, we hope in the present instance to see our anticipations answered by again beholding the mirror of nature held up to our view, by this promising performer, in a manner that will call forth the heartfelt and willing patronage of the liberal of all classes of the community.

D.

DRAMATIC SUMMARY.

Mr. Wallack has already so far recovered as to contemplate performing in New-York on Monday evening next. He takes his departure for England on the 16th inst. and, if the use of the Walnut street theatre can be obtained, will favour our citizens, for one night, with a selection of his chaste Readings and Recitations.

PRUNE STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Porter, a young gentleman to whose talent the public have given many attestations, takes a benefit this evening. The entertainments which he proposes to offer to his patrons are composed of the new play of Montrano; or Who's the Traitor? and the Forty Thieves. The first piece is written by Mr. Stone, of this theatre, and is made up with considerable ingenuity, and Mrs. Riddle sustains the Countess Dorinda, in a style not inferior to that which characterises her general performances, and which gives great assistance to the establishment of the reputation of the play. Some accession of performers is making at this theatre, among them we perceive the names of Mrs. Allen the vocalist, and Mrs. Jacobs, formerly of Chesnut street. Miss Eberle, a young lady of eleven years of age, attempted the difficult echo song, and with unexpected success. Mr. Utt, the prompter of this theatre, proposes the tuition of the art of fencing, in which accomplishment he is said to be greatly skilled. On Monday Mr. Hutton repeats his appeal to his dramatic friends, and offers them the Tragedy of Brutus, with other entertainments. The Tragedy is by our own young countryman, Mr. Payne.

READING.—The theatre closed on Saturday last, with the comedy of the Soldier's Daughter, and the farce of the Turnpike Gate, for the benefit of Mr. Herbert.

CHARLESTON.—Mr. Hilson made his third appearance on the 3d ult. as Puff in the farce of the Critic.

BALTIMORE.—The new drama of the Spy was performed on Wednesday evening, with the after-piece of Miss in her Teens. Last evening, the comedy called Love makes a Man, or the Fops Fortune, and the drama of the Wandering Boys, were announced for representation. Monsieur Labasse and Tatin are engaged, and will shortly make their appearance.

NEW YORK.—The comedy of the Rivals—the pageant of the Coronation of Henry V. and a melo-drama entitled Adeline, or the Victim of Seduction, from the French by J. Howard Payne, Esq. for the first time in this country, where the performances on Thursday eve.

The theatre was very crowded on Saturday evening last, in consequence of the benefit of Mr. Judah, the author of the Rose of Arragon.

Mr. West's company of equestrians are performing with the good fortune of the most unlimited patronage. The immense expense of his establishment, and the indefatigable labour which he puts in requisition demand the most ample remuneration, and the reward of an enlightened public should be liberally bestowed.

BOSTON.—The theatre was to close for the season on Monday last, with the Pirate, dramatised from the novel of that name, and the pitit comedy of the Maid of the Oaks, for the benefit of Mrs. Powell—but because of the inauguration of the Mayor it was opened on the 1st inst. for one night only, with the repetition of the Pirate, and the farce of Modern Antiques, intended for Mr. Brown's benefit.

LOUISVILLE, (Ken.)—Mr. Cooper arrived here on the 12th inst. and was engaged by the managers of the theatre for a few nights. He personated Othello on the 13th—the demand for boxes was so great, that they were set up at public auction, 10 seats to a box, and some of them sold as high as $35.

CINCINNATI.—Messrs. Collins and Jones' are making arrangements with Mr. Cooper, and will open the theatre about the 1st of May, when the lovers of the drama will have a treat superior to any enjoyed in the western country.

FOREIGN.—Mr. Kean lately performed at Drury Lane, in the character of Sir Pertinax Mac Sycophant in Macklin's comedy of the Man of the World, for the first time Opinions were much divided upon the performance.

Mr. Charles Kemble has once more introduced himself to the audience at Covent Garden. He performed Charles, in the School for Scandal, and was received with great applause. He came to the front of the stage, and bowed round the house in return to this sincere and universal welcome.

At the anniversary dinner of the Drury Lane Theatrical Fund, held at Freemason's Tavern, his royal highness the Duke of York was in the chair, supported by his excellency the Spanish Ambassador on the right, and on the left by the Earl of Yarmouth. The company were extremely numerous, and comprised amongst them several other noblemen and gentlemen of distinction. When "Prosperity to Drury-Lane Theatrical Fund" was drank, Mr. Kean, as Master of the Corporation, returned thanks in a speech of considerable length, in which he complimented the royal President, and other benefactors of the Charity.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

Corrected at Goodwin's Lottery Office.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1822.

United States Branches, . . . par.
New-Hampshire, . . . 2 per cent. dis.
Burlington, (Vert.) . . . 5 per cent. dis.

Massachusetts.

	Discount		Discount.
Boston banks	1½	Salem	1½
Springfield	1½	Worcester	1½
Hampshire	1½	Other notes	2

Rhode-Island.

Providence	2	Other notes	2
Washington	2		

Connecticut.

Middletown	1½	Bridgeport	1½
Phœnix bank	1½	Eagle Bank	1½
Derby	1½	Hartford	1½

New-York.

New-York City	par	Catskill	1½
Jacob Barker's	no sale	Bank of Columbia	1½
Albany	1	Middle District	1½
Troy	1	Auburn	1½
Mohawk bank	1	Geneva	1½
Lansingburg	1	Columbia receivables,	1
Newburg	1½	Utica	2
Newburg branch,	1½	Plattsburg	3
Orange county	1½	Bank of Montreal	5
Ontario	1½	Canada bank	5

New-Jersey.

Jersey bank	par	Camden State bank	par
Banks in Newark	do.	Trenton do.	do
New-Brunswick	do.	Elizabethtown do.	do.
Cumberland,	do.	Patterson do.	do.
Sussex Bank	do.	Morristown do.	do

Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia	par	York Bank	1½
Easton	do.	Chambersburg	1½
Germantown	do.	Farmers' Bank of Reading	par
Montgomery county	do.	Gettysburg	1½
Chester county	do	Carlisle Bank	1½
Delaware county	do.	Swatara, Harrisburg	1½
Lancaster Bank	1	Pittsburgh	1½
Farmers' Bank of Lancaster	par	Centre	12½
Harrisburg	do.	Silver Lake	60
Northampton	do.	Milton	15
N. Hope Bridge Co.	do.	Greensburg	12½
Farmers' Bank of Bucks county	1½	Brownsville	12½
		Other notes	no sale

Delaware.

Old Bank of Delaware	par	Wilmington and Brandywine	par
Farmers Bank at Dover and branches	do.	Commercial bank of Delaware	do.
Laurel bank	50	Branch at Milford	5

Maryland.

Baltimore	½	Conecocheague bank at Williamsport	2
City Bank	½	Westminster	2
Annapolis	1	Havre de Grace	2
Branch at Easton	1½	Elkton	1½
Do. at Fredericktown	1½	Bank of Caroline	15
Hagerstown	1½		

Virginia.

Richmond	1½	Branch at Romney	2½
Branches	1½	Do at Charlestown	2½
Valley Bank	2½	N. W. bank of Virginia, Wheeling	10
Branch at Leesburg	2½		

District of Columbia.

Franklin Bank of Alexandria	no sale
All other District notes	1

North Carolina.

State bank at Raleigh and branches	6	Cape Fear	6
		Newbern	6

South Carolina.

State banks generally	3 a 3½

Georgia.

State Banks generally	5
Augusta Bridge Company	no sale

Kentucky.

Bank of Kentucky and branches	no sale

Ohio.

Chillicothe	8	Most others	no sale

United States Bank Stock, 101 a 102.

☞ All kind of Bank Notes, especially those named above, are purchased and sold at GOODWIN'S OFFICE, at the lowest rates.

Bills on London—9 1-2 per cent. prem.

Drafts purchased on Augusta, (Geo.) Savannah, Charleston and Richmond.

MARRIED,

On the 20th April, by the Rev Mr. M. B. Roche, Mr. JAMES CLARK, of this city, to Miss ELIZA BENNETT, of Cape May.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Neil, Mr. WILLIAM B. TAPPAN, formerly of Boston, to Miss AMELIA COLTON, daughter of the late Luther Colton, Esq. of Long Meadow, Mass.

On Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Henry Holcombe, Mr. JOHN STEWART, Merchant, to Miss HETTY, daughter of Mr. Thomas Palmer.

On Monday evening, the 29th of April, by the Rev. Thomas Burch, Mr. CHARLES M. PEAT, Merchant, of New-York to CATHERINE, the youngest daughter of Mr. John Melish, Geographer, of this city.

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. William Hogan, Mr. THOMAS WAYNE, to Miss JANE HANLEY, of this city.

On Thursday evening, 2d inst by the Rev. Dr. Brodhead, Mr. THOMAS SHAIN merchant, to Miss ANN, daughter of James Walker, all of this city.

Near Bristol, Bucks County, on Thursday evening, the 25th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Holcombe, Mr. JACOB W. WARNER, of this city, to Miss HARRIET, daughter of Mr. Abraham Steinmetz, formerly of this city.

In Martin County, (N. C.) in December last, the Rev. EDWARD BIRD, aged 83, and weighing 100 lbs. to Miss ELIZA CHERRY, aged 75, and weighing 200 lbs.

To "catch old birds with chaff," the proverb says,
Is quite a vain endeavour now-a-days;
But wiley Cupid here the maxim varies,
And spreads his net to catch *old Birds* with *Cherrys*

DIED,

On Monday, the 29th ult. SAMUEL PANCOAST WALKER aged 29 years.

On the 29th ult. of a pulmonary consumption, in the 42d year of his age, JOSEPH MIFFLIN.

On Saturday, the 27th ultimo, Mr. WILLIAM CRUMPTON, in the 59th year of his age.

On Sunday evening, the 28th ult BENJAMIN BARTHOLOMEW, in the 24th year of his age, of a pulmonary consumption.

After a short illness, in this city, on Wednesday, May 1st, N. DOOLITTLE, a native of Litchfield County, Connecticut.

On Thursday, the Rev. JOHN GLOUCESTER, pastor of the First African Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia after a lingering illness

Drowned, on Sunday, the 28th ult. Mr JOHN WHITEMAN, in the 26th year of his age.

On the 15th ult. at Laneville, in Virginia, Mrs. REBECCA PARKE CORBIN, relict of the late Richard Corbin, Esq. and youngest sister of Mrs. General Izard, of Philadelphia

At Reading, Pennsylvania, on Tuesday evening, 23d ult after a short but severe illness, JAMES B. BIDDLE, Esq. Attorney at Law and Notary Public, in the 28th year of his age.

On the 2d of April last, in the island of St. Martins, ANTHONY SMITH, Esq. in the 54th year of his age, son of the late William P. Smith, Esq merchant, of this city.

On Monday last, at Downingstown, Penn. Miss SUSAN WHELEN, daughter of Israel Whelen, Esq. aged 29.

Public Sale.

J. and W. LIPPINCOTT & CO. Auctioneers

From April 29th to May 4th, 1822.

BRANDY—33 pipes Bordeaux, 1 [illegible]
SUGAR—230 bags Calcutta [illegible]
37 hhds Muscovado, [illegible]
30 hhds. do. 9.80 a 10.10 —
WINE—150 casks Colmenar, [illegible]
20 doz. Port, [illegible]
FRUIT—15 boxes Bunch Muscatel [illegible]
5 do. Muscatel, 2.80 —
16 frails Figs, 10 a 10½ —
50 boxes Prunes, 16 a 18 —
16 bbls. Pecan Nuts, 4.00 —
SOAP—180 boxes Windsor, 80 a 1.00 box
OIL—30 boxes Lucca, 4.80 —
MUSTARD—20 boxes London, 1.25 —

PRICE CURRENT.

WHEAT FLOUR,	5.00
RYE do.	4.00
CORN MEAL,	3.69
WHEAT, in grain, per bush.	1.75
RYE, do.	81
CORN, do.	85
OATS,	45 a 50
BARLEY,	80
FLAXSEED,	1.25
SHORTS,	70

ALMANAC.

1822. MAY.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water	Moon's Phases.
4 Saturday,	5 5	6 55	1 0	
5 Sunday,	5 4	6 56	1 20	
6 Monday,	5 3	6 57	2 18	
7 Tuesday,	5 2	6 58	2 47	
8 Wednesday,	5 1	6 59	3 14	
9 Thursday,	5 0	7 0	3 54	
10 Friday,	4 59	7 1	4 32	

Prune Street Theatre.

THIS EVENING, May 4.

Will be presented for the second time in this Theatre, the new Dramatic Romance, written by Mr. J. Stone, and performed in Boston with unbounded applause, entitled

MONTRANO, or Who's the Traitor?

The evening's entertainment to conclude with the grand Operatical Romance, called the

FORTY THIEVES.

On Monday Evening, the celebrated Tragedy of BRUTUS, or the fall of Tarquin, with other entertainments, for the Benefit of Mr. Hutton.

GEORGE ALLCHIN,

BOOK-BINDER and GILDER on the edges of Books, Letter and Filagree Paper. Paper blacked on the edges for mourning, at No. 63 Vine Street, third door above Fifth Street, north side—Where he continues to manufacture Backgammon Tables and Chess Boards.

Orders from any part of the United States executed on reasonable terms. mar. 4—tf

THE SATURDAY MAGAZINE,

PUBLISHED by E. LITTELL, No. 74 South Second Street, Philadelphia; and by R. NORRIS HENRY, No. 97 Pearl Street, New-York. CONTENTS. MISCELLANY—Biblical Literature; Confessions of an English Opium Eater; Bradgate Park, the residence of Lady Jane Grey; Sydney. BIOGRAPHY—Sir William Jones VARIETY—Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough; Honour and Fidelity; Calais. SCIENCE—Consumption of Coffee; Death of an Elephant. LITERATURE—British Literary Intelligence. mar 4—1t.

TO RENT,

A CARPENTER'S SHOP, in a central situation and an excellent stand for business, having been occupied as such for a number of years past. For further information inquire of the printers

For sale cheap, a large bulk Window, sliding sash, cases of drawers, doors, &c. Apply as above. may 4—6t.

Goodwin's Prize List.

FOURTH DAY'S DRAWING

UNION CANAL LOTTERY—TENTH CLASS.

Nos 16433, 2301, 4081,	each $100
16889, 1:853, 2041,	each $50
4061, 17013, 10367,	each $20

Draws again on Friday next, all the high prizes yet to draw. For some of the fortunate numbers apply without delay at the fortunate office, where cash will be paid for all prizes as soon as drawn.

Tickets selling rapidly at $6—shares in proportion.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

T. Goodwin's,

N. E. corner of Third and Walnut street. may 4—tf

P. Canfield's Prize List.

FOURTH DRAWING,

10th Class—Union Canal Lottery.

Nos. **2501, 4081, 16422	each $100
2043, *1 853, *16889	each $50
*10367, 4061, 17013	each $20

* All sold at

FORTUNE'S HOME,

127 CHESNUT STREET,

** Marked thus, sold to a gentleman who got one of a $100 at Fortune's Home the last drawing.

This Lottery will draw again on FRIDAY next. The large prizes are yet floating in the wheel, and in all probability may be drawn the next drawing. Adventurers must therefore, to have a chance for these splendid little fortunes, apply immediately at Fortune's Home.

P. Canfield's

Pennsylvania State Lottery Office,

No. 127, Chesnut st. nearly opposite and between the Post Office and United States Bank.

Where was sold more capitals in the two last Lotteries than at any other office.

may 4—tf

CARRIAGES AND GIGS.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully tenders his thanks for the patronage which has since been bestowed upon him, and apprizes his friends and the public that his establishment has recently been improved, and augmented to an extent which enables him to supply the calls of his customers at the most immediate notice. His carriages are not only fitted up in an elegant manner, but constructed and furnished so as to be at once comfortable and commodious—his principal care having been to accommodate them to the several seasons of the year. In the selection of his coachmen he has been particularly careful, that they should be sober and skilful, and that their appearance should correspond with the equipage. Despatch, diligence and attention, will be constantly given to those who honour him with their commands. The dimensions of his stable being very extensive, he is willing to receive Horses at Livery.

He has provided his establishment with an elegant HEARSE FOR FUNERALS, with [illegible] Furniture corresponding with the [illegible] purpose.

Expresses sent to any part of the [illegible] hour.

JOHN C[illegible]

In Prune street, between [illegible]

dec. 22—tf

...—In a work of this name of ... recommended for pickling ...—

...with London Gin-making, they ... morning (and take the water of the city), ... to wash, and can be procured the cask, ... Thames must have been through dear.

Mr. Ansom going through a street in ... window, two boys looked out of a one ... of entire window, and cried, "there goes Mr. Ansom, that makes so many ..." She hearing them, looked up—"You rascals, (said she,) I know you well enough, and if I had you here, I'd kick you down stairs."

A lawyer once jestingly asked a Quaker, if he could tell the difference between *alive* and *dead*?—"Oh yes," said the Quaker ... "Erskine is a great lawyer; his talents are admired by every one; you are a ... has no like-wise."

Burbage and Shakspeare.—Burbage was the ... of Richard III. One evening ... play was to be acted, Shakspeare observ... woman delivering a message to Bur... conceived a manner so excited his curi... to be informed, that her master ... town that morning, and her mis... glad of his company after the play, ... signal he would appoint for all... replied, "Throw tape at the ... Richard the Third." She imme... and Shakspeare followed until he ... into a house in the city; and ... Southwark, he was informed ... lived there, the favourite of an ... Near the appointed time of ... thought proper to anticipate ... and was introduced by the consent... The lady was very much surprised at ... presuming to act Mr. Burbage's part; ... had written Romeo and Juliet) we ... did not want wit or eloquence to ... the intruder, she was soon pacified, ... mutually happy 'till Burbage came ... and repeated the same signal; but ... popping his head out of the window ... for that William the Conqueror ... before Richard III.

Roscius Cato.—The summer after Cato was ... some of the most eminent comedians ... successful run would authorize a bur... accordingly they employed one of the ... for that purpose. This they per... over London; Norris was Cato, ... a few lines of the first ... be a sufficient specimen of the whole.

... ushered in—A dark cloudy morning, ... forerunners approaching rain; ... ushered, 'cerin with drizzly showers, ... of Rome, our mother cry ... our sad dejected dad.

Ancestry of Alcibiades.—This celebrated ... statesman and general had a very ... dog, of prodigious size, which ... him 70 mines (about 710 Ameri... dollars) and one day caused his tail, ... as his greatest beauty, to be cut ... His friends censured him very much ... account, and said the whole city ... exceedingly for spoiling the ... so very handsome a creature.—'This is the very thing I wanted,' says he ... with a smile, 'I would have the Athenians ... about what I have done to my ... that they may not entertain them... with saying worse things about me.'

A Whimsical Disappointment.—A country fellow left his native village lately, and, touched with a talisman of loyal curiosity, journeyed to Brighton, for the purpose of ... at his majesty George IV. On his ... home, his wife asked him, 'What a King was loike?'—'Loiken?' cries Hodge, 'why, I ne'er was so cheated in aw my life; ... not thou know, Margot? His arms are loike thoine and moine: for aw I've heard ower excoiseman say, a score o' times, his arms wur a lion un a unicorn!'

Borrowing Newspapers.—From the complaints in the newspapers, it would seem that this unhandsome practice is becoming every day more fashionable. There are few little vexations in life more annoying than to have "Mrs. Troublesome's compliments" close upon the heels of the newsman, with a request "that Mr. Sensible would favour her with the evening's paper." A request so small cannot be refused without giving offence; and the consequence is, that many persons who take papers are obliged to defer reading them until their neighbors have all satisfied their curiosity; for Mrs. Troublesome has no sooner done with the paper than Mr. Meddlesome stands ready to intercept it on its way home, and thus it goes the rounds of the neighborhood.

Mexican Coat of Arms.—The Junta of the new State of Mexico, has decreed, that the Arms of the Empire, for all sorts of Seals, shall be the Naval Tree, (the Cocinneal fig-tree) growing from a rocky field, near a lake; on the left of the hill, an Eagle, with an imperial Crown. The national flag and the colours of the army are to be tri-coloured, always adopting green, white and carnation, in vertical stripes, and displaying, in white, an Eagle crowned.

Agricultural.

Turnips.—To prevent the *fly* from destroying ... always choose a piece of *fresh* land for ... turnip plants, plough and harrow it until you ... it very fine, then manure it well with ashes or ... other suitable manure; sow your turnip seed ... Indian meal, that you may see whether you ... thinning too thickly, then hoeing in the ... to their proper distance, be sure afraid of ... your turnips, they are up before the ... and destroy them. Should they come up before the ... is cleared away, they are up before the ... and destroy them. Should they come up before the ... is cleared away, they are up before the ... and destroy them. Should they come up before the ... is cleared away